

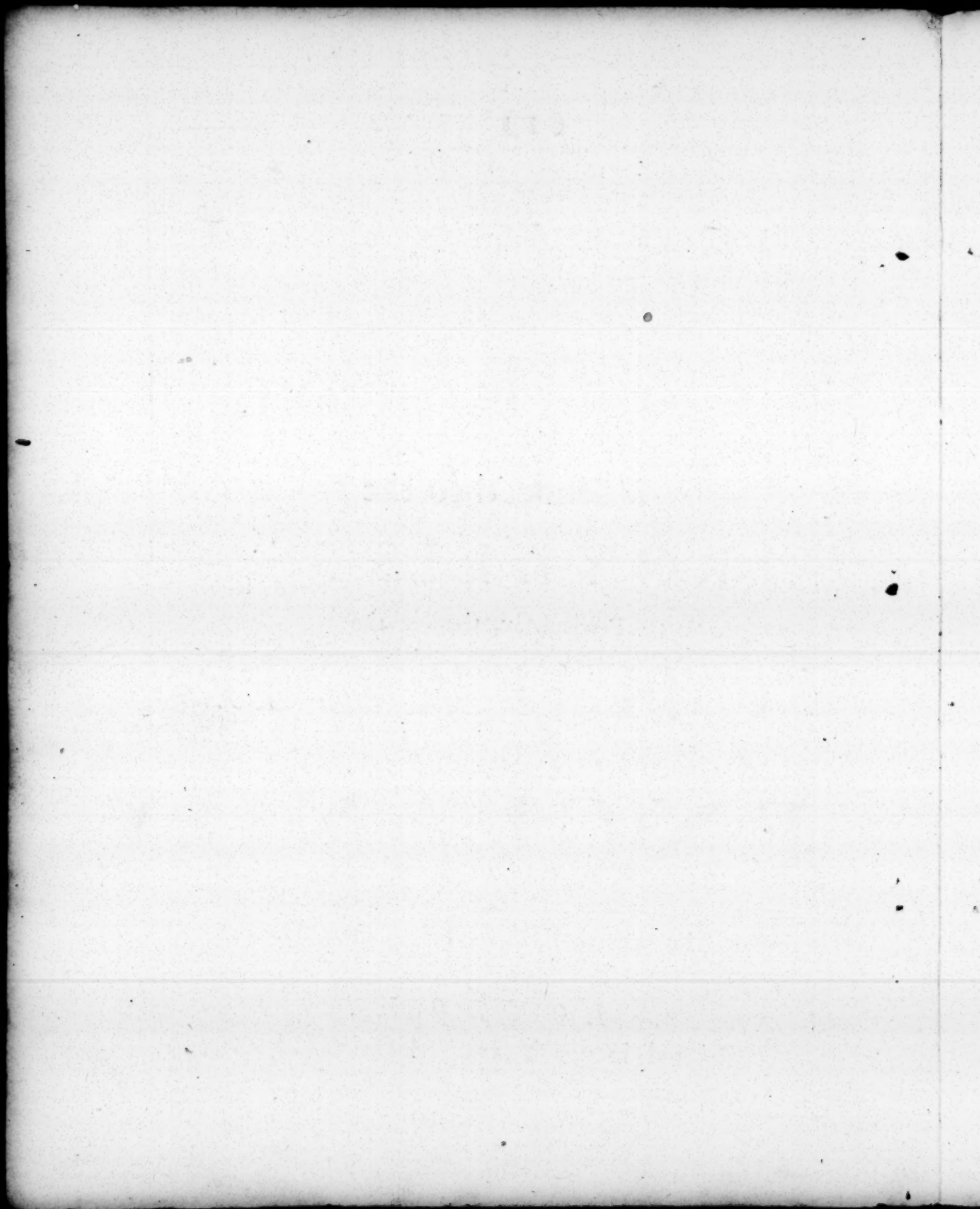
A  
PERSWASIVE  
TO  
Consideration,  
Tender'd to the  
ROYALISTS,  
Particularly, those of the  
CHURCH  
OF  
ENGLAND.

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The Second EDITION, Corrected.

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A  
PERSWASIVE  
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Eccles. 7. v. 14.

*---In the Day of Adversity Consider.*

**T**O be indifferent to all Events, and unconcerned at the Successes or Misfortunes of Human Affairs, would be no Vertue, were it practicable: Such an uniform Stiffness could be resolved into nothing better than Stupidity or Stoical Pride. If the Good or Evil relates



lates only to our Selves, to strive to be unaffected with it looks as if we thought our Beings not well made, and had a mind to check the Motions, and alter the Springs of Nature; and not to feel Pain or Satisfaction when God intended we should. If what happens concerns our Neighbour, and has any considerable weight upon his Fortune, to let such an Occurrence pass us without Notice and Impression, looks as though we were willing to renounce our Relation to Human Kind, and imagined our Selves disincorporated from Society. And as we are not to be unaffected with the Circumstances of Life, so are we to accommodate our Passions and Behaviour to the Nature of them. A Man should in some measure suite his Air and Temper to the Occasions of Joy and Sorrow; and be reserved, or entertaining, as the Complexion of Affairs requires: For to give unseasonable Signs of Pleasure or Dissatisfaction, and to cross upon the Reason of Things, is neither Christian nor Human; but transgresses both the Laws of Decency and Religion. Such a Singularity argues a sullen Opposition to Providence; a Disregard of the Concerns, and a Contempt of the common Sentiments and Customs of Mankind. When God is pleased to give us our Expectations, and to bless our Endeavours with Success, then we are allowed within a Rule to unbend our Cares, to relish the Pleasure, and shew



shew our Selves sensible of the Advantage. But when he recalls his Favours, and *His Judgments are in the Earth*, then we ought to pay a proper Regard to his Discipline; to be serious and recollected, and to put our Minds into a Posture of Thought and Humiliation. *In the Day of Prosperity Rejoice; but in the Day of Adversity Consider.*

The Kinds and Degrees of Adversity are various, and take in all those Cases in which Human Nature is Defenceless and capable of Suffering.

As to the Persons it affects, the Notion may be either straitned or enlarged into the Divisions of Private and Publick; I shall insist chiefly upon the latter, in which the former is often comprehended.

The Question is, How a Man ought to manage his Conduct, when his Countrey lies under a Calamity, and Himself particularly suffers for Adhering to the Publick Rights and Interests? In order to the satisfying this Enquiry, I shall examine what sort of Thoughts and Behaviour the Word *Consider* may import in the present Relation.

Now to *Consider*, in such Circumstances, may imply these three Things.

*First*, A Reflection upon a Man's past Actions: Whether he has not been in some Measure instrumental

tal in bringing the Misfortune upon himself, and his Country.

*Secondly*, To Consider, may imply an Examination of the present State of our Minds : Whether we suffer upon right Principles, or not.

*Thirdly*, Whether our Behaviour is suitable to the Occasion.

*First*, To Consider, may imply a Reflection upon a Man's past Actions : Whether he has not been in some Measure instrumental in bringing the Misfortune upon himself and Country. A Man ought to make a careful Retrospection upon himself, Whether he resisted the Beginnings of Evil, and stood upon his Guard against the first Approaches of Faction, and endeavoured to Strangle the Fatal Monster in its Birth. Whether Interest or Fear, Popularity or Disaffection, Ambition or Revenge, did not Prepossess his Judgment, and Govern his Inclinations, and carry him into unjustifiable Practices or Omissions. Whether he kept his proper Distance from the Infection, opposed the Torrent, and made a noble Stand in Defence of Justice and Truth.

Have we supported our Figure, and answered the Expectations of our Post ? Have we maintained the Breach, displayed the Colours, and held up the Cause aloft ? Have we engaged our Authority, and acted to the Stretch of our Interest, directed others

others 'with our Counsel, and fortified them with our Courage ? On the other side , have we not sunk into a passive Caution , and retreated to Schemes of Security ? Have we not chosen rather to be little in our Actions than in our Fortune , and preferred our Ease to our Honour ? The Case is of the last Importance , and therefore a Man should press the Inquiry , and see whether he has not over-rated the Conveniences of Life ; dreaded Poverty too much , and trusted Providence too little. Whether he has not liked a Principle that would *Live*, better than one which would *Reason* ; and been apt to believe Things true or false , according as they concluded hard or kindly upon him. I am well assured , such Questions as these ought to be put with the greatest Impartiality ; and if our Conscience can answer them fairly , we have nothing to do but to thank God , and proceed. But if the Account proves otherwise, we ought to repent for what is Past, and guard against the Future.

*Secondly*, To *Consider*, may import an Examination of the present State of our Minds : Whether we suffer upon right Principles, or not.

Now the only warrantable and governing Principle must be founded upon Conscience : The leading Reason must be Religious ; because Justice and  
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the Laws require it, because we believe the Divine Favour suspended upon this Condition, and that our everlasting All depends upon it. Indeed if God had not so plainly declared the Persons of Princes Sacred and Inviolable, and made the resisting their Authority Penal in the highest Degree; we might in great Measure have inferred his Commands from the Reason of Things: And that He expected we should continue firm to our Engagements, though under the greatest Discouragements. For without Steadiness in this Point, Societies must break up; and the *Foundations of the Earth be put out of Course*. Let but the contrary Principle once loose, and we shall presently see all Order confounded, and Peace banished, and Right resolved into Force; and the World almost uncreated, by the Ambition, Folly, and Violence of Men. To suffer therefore in Defence of Authority and Government, is both a necessary and a noble Instance of Fortitude; so that 'tis no wonder Religion should expect it from us. Indeed unless it was strengthened with the Rewards and Punishments of the other World, it would never have Force and Firmness enough to Resist and Persevere. But these Regards when well believed, must make the Principle impregnable. Nothing can engage our Constancy like such Considerations: For Heaven and Hell can have no Counterpoise or Equivalent.

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Having mention'd the true Reason for chusing the Suffering Side; I shall now proceed to some of those Motives which are defective and dangerous. And,

1. To submit to a present Inconvenience upon a Prospect of Advantage, is a false Ground. To be governed by Private Regards, and turn upon secular Interest, is a Sign of a narrow and ungenerous Mind. Such Persons who engage only to serve a Turn must have cold Notions of Justice; and very slender Affections for the Public Good. 'Tis true, such a provident Projector may oblige a Cause, and do Service to his Countrey, and make a creditable Figure; but then it must be said, The Good which he does, has neither Principle nor Merit: For how glorious soever his Pretences may be, his Business is to serve himself. And though he may deceive others, yet if he has any Inclination to look within, he will soon discover how much the World, and possibly himself in some Measure, has been mistaken in his Character. A short perusal of his Thoughts will inform him, that Interest has the Ascendant over all his Designs: That he pretends to Religion no longer than it affords a Prospect of Gain: And is Loyal only to his own Sovereign, *Self*. I confess, He who exposes himself to Hazards, and makes a Profession of Constancy, ought not to be hardly interpreted and censured, as if he acted out of ignoble Ends; because this is often-

times condemning without Evidence. But though a Man ought not to be charged with such Imputations by others ; yet, without question, it concerns him to examin himself, Whether his Actions proceed from a defensible Cause ; Whether Duty and Religion have a just Preference allowed them.

In the mean time, 'tis not denied, but that we may lawfully have a Regard to private Advantage, provided it be subordinate, and duly proportioned. But then we should take care not to over-rate our Selves ; we should not be so unreasonably partial, as to think our own Interest ought to over-balance that of States and Kingdoms : We should not presume our Selves independent of Law ; and above the Regulations of Religion : As if the Names of Vertue and Conscience were invented only to disguise our Ambition ; and to be regarded no farther than they served our purpose.

Besides, This Motive of Interest is not only Irreligious, but Wavering and Inconstant. He that serves a good Cause, out of a mercenary View, will engage in an ill one, when he believes it in the same thriving Condition. He who is thus affected, will be sure to observe which way the Weight of Affairs inclines, to criticize upon the Health and Complexion of his Party ; and give it over when he finds it languishing and consumptive. If we  
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are governed by such mean Considerations, we shall be apt to Tack upon every Accident of Moment ; and desert the Relations of Duty and Friendship, when they stand in most need of being supported.

2. To abet a suffering Cause upon the score of Affection and personal Regard, is another short and insufficient Motive. I confess, to be strongly affected with the Misfortunes of our Friends or Superiors, because we have been obliged by their Temper, or enriched by their Bounty, is not only lawful, but commendable. To stand by those who can neither reward nor protect, who are hated by the Many, and oppressed by the Mighty, is a Sign of a generous and disinterested Spirit, To attend an abandoned Interest upon Principles of Esteem, when 'tis neither allowed to assist, or scarcely to wish well to it; when Sympathy is marked, and meer good Nature made criminal. To embark with the unfortunate, and continue our Regards under such Disadvantages : These are handsom proofs of Humanity and Gratitude, and proceed from a Nobleness of Temper. This shews, that a Man scorns to make his Affection mercenary, to turn upon the Inconstancy of Fortune, and to court none but the happy and successful. But then, those who lay the main Stress upon Friendship and Inclination, carry the matter too far the other way : To follow a man's Fortune, and second his Pretension, meerly because we

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like him, is no better than plain Partiality. It is in effect to declare that we idolize our own Humour, and are governed more by Obstinacy than Reason. We must have very good Luck, if such a blind Officiousness does not sometimes entangle us in dangerous Engagements, make us firm to Conspiracies, and true to Falshood, and give us a share in the Practice of Violence, and Punishment of Treason. 'Tis granted, when the Justice of a Cause is secured, and we are convinced our Friends are in the Right, then our Affections may seasonably exert themselves : Then we may be allowed to reason our selves into Sympathy and Concern, to regard, and love and condole as much as we please : Then 'twill be both decent and proper to raise our Esteem, and quicken our Gratitude, from all the Motives of Station, Merit and Misfortune. These are good Expedients to fortify our Reason, and awaken our Generosity, and make our Friendship Masculine and Significant.

3. To make the vulgar Notion of Honour the chief Ground of Suffering is a wrong Principle. Some People distinguish so far between Conscience and Honour, as if they had no Resemblance or Relation to each other : Never considering, that to do the wisest Things, and to please the best Judges, and to be in Favour with the greatest Beings, are the truest Signs and noblest Instances of Honour :  
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Now nothing of all this can be done without Religion. If this Remark was thought on, and Honour rightly stated: If it was fixed upon a *Basis* of Morality, and believed to be a Christian Virtue: If mens Apprehensions were true in this Point; they would not tell us, that it is not so much Religion which hinders them from making their Affairs easy. No! They could satisfy their Conscience without Difficulty, and accommodate the matter with God Almighty well enough. Their only Fear is, that if they should shift their Sails, and come up to any remarkable Variation, their Reputation would suffer by it. For can we quit a Principle so solemnly avowed, without a Mark of Inconstancy? And does not Inconstancy suppose either our Head, or our Heart defective? That we either wanted Discretion to make a proper Choice, or Resolution to maintain it? If we desert a Friendship in Time of Tryal, and renounce an established Belief when it grows uneasy, may it not be justly said, That we have surrendered our Understandings to our Interests: That we may be frightened out of, or into, any Thing, and dare neither pretend to Reason or Honesty, any longer than the Majority will give us leave? And can there be a more infamous State of Servitude, than to lye thus at the Mercy of the Crowd; to say that which we don't believe, and do that which  
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we don't like, and that not in trivial Cases, but in Matters of the highest Importance ?

In short, To quit an Opinion, or an Engagement, when the Stream goes against it, is so unbecoming a Man of Honour, so cowardly and ungenerous a Practice, that we cannot reconcile our selves to it.

To this I answer, That I have no Intention to argue against the Principle of Honour : Let men think as magnanimously as they please, provided they will but settle their Notion right, 'Tis true, where the Irregularity lies chiefly in the Meanness of the Action, it may not be improper to engage our Honour to bar a Suspicion of ungenerous Dealing : But in other cases, for men to set aside the Obligation of Duty, and to lay the main Stress upon pretended Honour ( for when it is parted from Conscience it is no better ) is both dangerous and unreasonable. To alledge their Honour as the principal Reason, why they cannot break their Word, or falsify their Trust, or do any other ill Thing, has a very suspicious Meaning. 'Tis in effect to confess, that we either believe no Religion, or are ashamed to own it : As if it were a Disparagement to be governed by the Interests of another Life, and to profess our selves dependent upon God Almighty. According to these Men, Conscience should be an ill-bred, un-gentlemanly Pretence, and therefore we must

must have a care how we use it. It seems we may practise Vice as well as Virtue, provided we can do it with as good a Grace : Yes, Opinion, and Mode and Custom must be the Standard of our Behaviour, and the great Rule of our Conduct : For to be tied up to the Strictnesses of Religion, is enough to disoblige a man's Quality, and to make him cheap and contemptible. That some People have such extravagant Notions of Honour is past Dispute, otherwise they would not make it Paramount to Reason and Justice, and set it above the Laws of God and Man ; as in many cases it is plain they do. There are a Sort of men, who would gladly have the Pleasure (as they count it) of a Libertine Practice, without the Infamy : This makes them solicitous to confound the Notions of Good and Evil, to cover the Deformities of Vice, and take it into their Protection. Thus Whoredom is so far from suffering the Censures of Religion, that a man is scarce thought a jot the worse for it, or his Reputation at all tarnished by such a Liberty : Hence it is counted more honourable not to pay our Debts than to sink our Figure ; to commit Murder than to put up a disobliging Expression. Thus Luxury, and Licentiousness and Pride, the Reproaches of Reason, and the Blemishes of Human Nature, are by too many made the Accomplishments of a Cavalier. In short, Honour, as it is commonly understood,

derstood, is nothing more than the Custom of men of Figure ; which makes it, in some cases, no better than fashionable Pride : 'Tis governed by the Maxims and Examples of Courts and Camps, where People are not always the strictest either in Life or Reasoning. Honour in this Notion aims more at Appearances than Things ; and had rather make a great Shew, than do a great Action. It's principal End is Reputation, without distinguishing upon the Means : Which at the highest carries men no farther than to an Indifferency to Good or Evil, either of which they choose accordingly as they find it fashionable. 'Tis true, Honour when it wears it's proper Character, and is under the Government of Virtue, is a noble Quality : It warms the Mind with a generous Heat, and is a vigorous Principle of Action : 'Tis a Guard to Decency, and a Spur to Glory : It hardens Fortitude, and secures Constancy : It ripens Improvement, and pushes men on to the Extent of Bravery and Greatness. But when it is counterfeited or mistaken ; when it is resigned up to undistinguishing Custom ; when it is tinged with Pride, and scorns to be governed by Law or Religion ; then it is a dangerous and unreasonable Guide, and ought to have neither Credit in our Opinion, nor Influence on our Practice.



3. To *Consider*, may imply an Enquiry, whether our Behaviour is suitable to the present Occasion.

And here, before I descend to particulars, I shall observe, that we ought to be strictly regular in our whole Conversation. Thus much the general Obligation of Religion will require of us : *We must walk before God with a perfect Heart, and take no wicked thing in hand : But have respect to all his Commandments.* For *whoever shall keep the whole Law, and yet offend in one Point, is guilty of all.* He affronts the Majesty of the Legislator, and sins against the Authority upon which the whole subsists ; and therefore is liable to the Penalty of the Sanction.

Conscience is a Universal Principle, reaches to all Points of Morality, and obliges to *be holy in all manner of Conversation.*

And as Christianity binds us to a general Obedience ; so one would think the Decency of such a Conduct should engage our Endeavours. A Virtue equally spread, and well perfed, is not only a secure, but an ornamental Practice. 'Tis Uniformity and Proportion which make Things look great and graceful. To see a Life thus all of a piece, argues the Lines were struck out by a Masterly hand, and finished with Art and Application : But to divide between Virtue and Vice, and fly out into In-

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consistency

consistency and Contradiction, makes a Man appear party-coloured and monstrous. This is Building with one hand, and pulling down with the other, and proceeds from Neglect, Impotence and Irresolution, all mean and disparaging Qualities.

But if Honour cannot affect us, I hope Necessity will : We should remember, God will not allow us the Breach of any of his Laws : The doing one part of our Duty, is no Dispensation to transgress another ; for *God gives no Man a Licence to sin.*

Rebellion is not the only damning Sin, no more than the Plague is the only mortal Distemper. If we are true to the King, and false to God Almighty : If we keep the Oath of Allegiance, and break that of Baptism : If we decline solemn Perjury, and are guilty of Common Swearing ; our Case must be miserable hereafter. Loyal Intemperance, and Loyal Whoredom, are monstrous things in Religion, where the gawdy Epithet will never excuse the Lewdness of the Practice. If we indulge ourselves these Liberties, how much soever we may stand off from Rebels in this World, we shall meet them in the next. And that we may not think the Case aggravated, let us hear St. Paul. *Know ye not (says he) that the unrighteous shall not inherit the Kingdom of God ? Be not deceived, neither fornicators, nor adulterers, nor effeminate, nor thieves, nor covetous, nor drunkards, nor revellers, nor extortioners,*

*ners, shall inherit the Kingdom of God.* Farther, An immoral Behaviour deserves the Interest we intend to promote: It makes the ignorant suspect the Justice of the Cause, and helps to fortify the fatal Mistake. To live without regard to the Restraints of Religion dishonours a Party, and makes it neither loved nor feared. Such an abandon'd Licentiousness is enough, one would think, to blast the best Design, to unbless the most warrantable Undertaking, and to keep off the Assistance of Heaven. We see therefore, how much we are obliged to a general Regularity, both for our own sakes, and that of the Public; but more especially the Occasion will call upon us not to fail, in the following Particulars.

1. We should remember to contract our Expenses, and retrench from the usual Entertainments of Life.

To exceed the Proportions of Nature and Decency, is always a great Fault. To what purpose should a man exhaust himself in Superfluities, and run out into Equipage and Shew? Does it improve his Understanding, or extend his Sences, or prolong his Life, or give him any real Advantage in Mind or Body? To labour so much to be taken notice of, looks as if a Man was conscious of his own Little-ness; for who would be at all this Charge to grow considerable, if he thought himself so without it?



'Tis true, the Vulgar must have some sensible Advantage to strike their Organ ; and therefore those who bear a publick Character, are allowed to enlarge their Figure, in Proportion to their Authority. But private Circumstances, though never so much raised in other respects, can have none of this Pretence, And as for the Luxury of eating and drinking, 'tis a meaner Vice, and altogether as unreasonable as the other. These Excesses are degrading Entertainments, and either find Men little, or make them so. They are likewise destructive of their own Design ; for by over proportioned Supplies they oppress the Sence, and strangle the Pleasure ; and in a short time destroy the Body they pretend to cherish. In a Word, Vanity and Intemperance would have no Excuse, though we lived in Paradise, and our Neighbours had no manner of need of our Assistance. But there are some Circumstances of peculiar Aggravation, and which, as the Apostle speaks,

Rom. 7. 13. make *Sin exceeding sinful*.

2. We should do well to consider the Condition of those, who suffer in a common Cause : With what Difficulty do they retain their Integrity, and how do they struggle under the Weight of Poverty ? Poverty, not occasioned by Idleness or Luxury ; not by their own Fault, but by that of others : Like Mariners in a Storm, they were forced to throw their Goods over-board, that they might save themselves :  
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And are put to the trying Necessity, either of parting with their Conscience, or Fortunes ; with this World, or a better. And can we overlook those, who suffer thus nobly for Religion and Law, for Integrity and Honour ? Can we abandon so deserving a Distress, and leave it to languish without Assistance or Regard ? Ought we not rather to deny our Inclinations, and substract even from Convenience, and *labour with our own Hands, that we may have to give to him that needs.* Is this a time to indulge our Vanity, and riot in Excess ? Can't we baulk the Extravagance of Fancy upon such pressing Occasions ? Does none *remember the Afflictions of Joseph ?* Is Sobriety such an intolerable Penance ? And had we rather starve our Friends than our Vices ? What ! Have we drowned all Sympathy and Sense of the general Misfortune ? And drank away both the Power and the Inclination to do Good ? To disable ourselves by any vicious Expence, when the Necessities of our Neighbours call so loudly for our Assistance, discovers an ungovernable Sensuality, or a wretched Indifference for the Cause ; it aggravates the Guilt, and enflames the Account. In a Word, To *con-* James 4.2  
*sume that upon our Lusts,* which ought to be managed for the Support of Virtue, devoted to Charity, and dedicated to Religion, is in effect to rob God Almighty, and swells Profuseness into Sacrilege.

2 Cor. 6.

14.

1 Cor. 5.

21.

3. We should omit no Opportunities for Religious Duties. I don't mean that we should frequent unlawful Assemblies, and run after every Altar without Distinction. For in *St. Paul's* Question, what *Communion* has *Light* with *Darkness*; what *Concord* has *Unity* with *Schism*; and what *Agreement* has *Loyalty* with *Rebellion*? 'Tis true, what the same Apostle observes concerning other Sinners, is, in some Measure, the Case concerning Revolters. We must either *keep Company with them*, or *go out of the World*. But this Liberty, without doubt, reaches no farther than accidental Meetings, and common Conversation, and secular Business. For certainly we are not to countenance their Prevarications, and join with them in their Defection: Is it an Instance of Religion to pray for the Prosperity of Wickedness, to put up Treasonable and Parricidal Devotions, and to implore God to renounce his Nature and his Laws? Are we indeed obliged to wait upon Schism to the Altar, to help to consecrate the Revolt, and to pray against our Conscience and Inclinations? What Opinion the *New Guides* may have of these Performances, I don't pretend to determine; because I cannot tell how far Prejudices may operate, nor to what Degree mens Understandings may be disturbed. But I am well assured, I have not only represented the Truth of the Case; but the Sence of the *Royalists*, whose Grounds must oblige them to think thus of the



the *Revolution-Prayers*. And therefore I wonder upon what Basis the Mystery of a double Communion stands. There is no Countenance for it in Scripture, that I can learn. 'Tis true, the Prophets were sent to the Ten Tribes, after their Departure from the Temple Service; but then we don't read they approved *Feroboam's* Priests, complied with his State-Religion, or were present at the Worship of the Calves. This Politick Scheme is sufficiently condemned, and a Mark set upon the Introducer. And as for the Seven Thousand in *Israel*, who are mentioned with Approbation, we may observe, they had not bowed their Knees to Baal, nor gone into the reigning Apostacy. Besides, for ought we know, they might acknowledge the Authority of the High-Priest, though the Frontiers being guarded, they could not present themselves to the Temple-Solemnities: And if this were their Case, they were in all Equity, within the *Jerusalem* Communion. This we are sure, That they either absented from *Feroboam's* Assembly; or they were exceedingly to blame; as appears from many Places of Scripture.

If we pass from Scripture to Antiquity, we shall find this Opinion as little supported as before. The Christians of those earlier and better Ages, denied their Communion to the *Arrian Hereticks*, the *Novatian Schismatics*, and to the *Rebellious Bishops* under the Usurper *Maximus*.

Let

1 Kings 19.

18.

2 Chron.

chap. 13.

1 Kings

12 30.

Hof. 8. 5.

Hof 11. 12.

Socrat. 12.

c 38.

Theod.

Hist. l. 1.

c. 22.

Cypr. Ep.

ad Anton.

Ambr. Ep.

24.

Let us proceed from Authority to Reason. Either we frequent these Revolted Churches to join with them, or not. If not; to what purpose do we go thither? If we do; we should do well to consider, how we can join with them in Sin, and avoid the Punishment. If any Man defends himself, by saying he does not assent to the exceptionable Part of the Prayers; to this I answer, that the Notion and Design of a Religious Meeting, implies Union and Consent in the Assembly, as far as the Worship extends, especially when the Service is regulated by a Form, so that every one may know before-hand what they are to expect. This Consent I say, is supposed in the Nature of the Thing; and enjoyn'd by the *Rubrick* of the Church; which obliges all the Laity to say *Amen* to every Petition. Once more, Either we may join in a sinful Communion, because of the Mixture of Good in it; or we may not. If the first; then what hinders us from Uniting with *Socinians*, *Jews* and *Mahometans*, upon occasion: For here the true God is worshipped, and many Points of Morality are taught. If this Liberty is too large, then we must stand off in the present Case; for here both the Meeting and the Matter are unlawful: The Meeting, because Schismatical: The Matter, for the Reasons above-mentioned. For if deposing of Kings, and dispensing with Oaths, and resolving Conscience into *Public Good*, that is, *Convenience*, are not of a flaming Malignity, the Distinctions  
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of Right and Wrong are unintelligible. And to cut off all Excuse, the Evil is as thoroughly incorporated, and as solemnly avowed in the latter Case, as in the other, and therefore it must be equally impossible to make a Separation.

However, I am loath to leave my Church! You say well. But can you expect to find the Church, where it's peculiar Doctrines are disowned; where it's Authority is opposed, and betrayed to the Secular Power? Does the Being of a Church consist in Brick and Stone? What would you do if *Jupiter* was worshiped there? I hope the chiming of the Bells would not draw you to the Service of the Idol. If it is urged, that we may be so planted as to want the Advantage of an Orthodox Pastor; What is to be done in such Circumstances? Must we pray alone, without the Assistance of Priest or Congregation? To this Question, after what has been said, I think the Proverb a sufficient Return; *Better be alone than in ill Company.* If 'tis farther objected, That by this Principle we lose the Benefit of the Blessed Sacrament. To this I answer.

1. That this Objection is oftentimes no more than Pretence: For if People would take that Pains which the Regard to the Institution requires, it seldom happens but they might receive it from proper Hands.

But 2. I answer, That breaking the *Unity* of the Church by Schismatical Communion, and making *our* selves partakers of other mens Sins, (1 Tim. 5. 22.) is a

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bad Preparation for the Sacrament. To break a moral Law for a positive Ordinance, though never so valuable, looks like robbing in order to Sacrifice.

And therefore when the Case is truly put ; a pious Desire of Receiving will be Equivalent to the Thing. This being an allowed Rule in Instances of Necessity. So that we cannot be said to lose the Benefit of the Blessed Sacrament, though we are not so happy as to partake in the Administration.

I confess, this Branch of modern Conformity has its Advantages : It keeps a Man's Honesty oftentimes from breaking out to his Prejudice : 'Tis a Pass-port to Business, and a Protection to Trade ; and therefore 'tis well, if there is not something besides Religion at the Bottom. However, let the Intention be never so sincere, 'tis no Warrant for an unlawful Practice. Well ! Though we are barr'd the usual Place, yet we are not discharged from the Worship. Let us not live like Independent Beings ; as if there was no Duty owing to God Almighty, no Benefit in public Communion, nor any effect of our Saviour's Promise to his Church ; who the Apostle tells us, *gave Apostles, and Pastors, and Teachers, for the perfecting of the Saints, for the Work of the Ministry, and for the Edifying of the Body of Christ.* Eph. 4. 11, 12. Let us take Care we don't overlook their Mission, and loose the Advantage of their Office. Always remembering that those who refuse the Means, must fail of the End. God grant none of  
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our Friends mismanage these Church Distractions: That they don't make their Orthodoxy a Colour for their Profaneness; nor pretend an aversion to the Churches, that they may go no whither with the better Grace. As if it was a desirable Condition, to be quit of the Fatigue of Prayers, and delivered from the Discipline of the Pulpit, and enfranchized from the Servitude of Religion. To have our Time, and our Conscience, and our Sins to our selves, without the least Interruption or Reproof.

These are sad Privileges both in the Quality and Consequence; and serve only to lay Men asleep in a fatal Security, till they awake in those Flames which burn for ever.

Let us therefore be governed by the Apostle's Advice, and *not forsake the Assembling our selves, as the manner of some is.* Heb. 10. 25. I am sure, the Occasion calls for the best Appearance of Religion; for all the Aids of Union and Solemnity. We see in what a *Tempest* the Nation is tossed. What a Torrent overbears all Regards, both Humane and Divine. Neither Nature nor Obligation, Crown nor Mitre, Law nor Gospel, can stand before it. No Moral Difficulty can stop its Passage. It breaks through all the Oppositions of Blood, Heights of Station, and Defences of Right. So that now if ever, we may make the Prophet's Complaint, *Truth is fallen in the Streets, and Equity cannot enter.* Isa. 59. 14. And when this Civil Chaos will

Settle, He only knows who brings Light out of Dark-  
ness, and Order from Confusion. And a Consideration  
no less sad than the rest, is the Infatuation which lies  
upon Men's Spirits. How they *call Evil Good, and*  
*Good Evil.* Isa. How they dote on their Delusion, and  
are enamour'd of their Disease, and like those Stung  
with a *Tarantula*, expire in Pleasure. And is it not  
an uncomfortable Prospect to see Men seized with such  
a fatal Lethargy ; that neither Honour nor Interest,  
Reason nor Sense, this World nor the other, can work  
upon them ? Since they have so little Care of them-  
selves, do they not stand more in need of a Foreign As-  
sistance ? Let our Charity equalize their Rigours, and,  
if 'tis possible, exceed them. Let us intercede for them  
*at the Throne of Grace ;* and joyn in the Church's De-  
votion, That *God would bring into the way of Truth all*  
*such as have erred, and are deceived.* And what Success  
soever our Charity may have, the Office is Christian,  
and Generous.

Besides, we ought to apply for our own Security ;  
and *lift up our Prayers for the Remnant that is left*  
2 Kings 19. 4.

Thirdly and lastly, Our Behaviour ought to be re-  
markable for Resolution, and decent Assurance. Ho-  
nesty without Courage is impracticable. This Vertue  
of Fortitude is a Guard to all the rest, without which  
they lye defenceless and exposed. He that commands  
another's Fears, commands his Actions ; For what won't  
a Man



a Man do to escape an Evil he believes intolerable. And as we are obliged to keep our Ground, and retain our Integrity; so ~~we~~ should do it in a Posture of Hope, and with an Air of Satisfaction. To Languish, and Repine, and grow Disconsolate, looks as if we *were weary of Well-doing*; it doubles the Misfortune, and carries Danger in the Symptom. God has given us the Post of Honour, are we not to maintain it with a suitable Behaviour? To suffer chearfully abates the Anguish, and adds Strength and Lustre to the *Ver-*<sup>a</sup>. Let us keep our Thoughts easy, our Imagination bright, and our Spirits supported with the Justice of the Cause. To be able to abide the Shock has a great deal of Pleasure as well as Trouble in it. By this means a Man becomes conscious of his own Strength, and finds his Vertue hardened beyond an ordinary Temper; which could never have been known without Experiment. And must not such a Discovery be extremely entertaining to a generous Mind, and afford a very relishing Satisfaction? These Stroaks of Adversity are like flighter Wounds received in a Breach, which have more of Honour than Smart in them. 'Tis true, the Success is chiefly to be attributed to God Almighty. It was his Assistance which excited us to the Combat, and fortified us to maintain it. But since the Use of his Grace depends upon our selves, a Share of the Action is likewise our own. Are our Fortunes rifled, and our Labours

bours wrested from us ? Let us with those the Apostle mentions, *take the spoiling of our Goods joyfully, knowing that we have in Heaven a better and an enduring Substance.* Heb. 10. 34. Must we quit the Expectations of Birth, and the just Pretences of our Station ? Let us remember, That nothing can make us Little but our selves ; That the best Quality consists more in Action than Title, in Resolution than in Fortune. To continue firm to Conscience, to stand by the Oppressed, and to be above the Accidents of Life, are the most valuable Signs of Nobility : Whereas he who wants Courage to practise his *Sentiment*, and maintain his *Reason*, has a vulgar Soul ; and how much soever his Outside may glitter, is no better than a Pageant of *Honour*.

Are we hated for our Vertue, and exposed for doing our Duty ? Let us not complain. This Usage is commonly the Lot of the best Men in the best Cause. Christ and his Apostles met with no kinder Entertainment. As we suffer for their Doctrine, let us imitate their Example ; Let us with them glory in Persecutions, and despise Contempt ; and show our Enemies, that we have Greatness to pity, as well as Charity to forgive them. At the worst, we should consider the Proof of our Integrity rises in Proportion to the Tryal. The greater our Sufferings are, the greater is our Constancy ; the greater our Resignation, the greater our Reward. The *Storm* in all Likelihood will not last always ;  
it

it may be farther spent already than we are aware of. God, *who helps those to Right who suffer Wrong*, will arise and maintain his own Cause. Psal. 74. 23. He will, I question not, vindicate his own Establishment, and appear in his good Time for the Restoring of Order, and the Support of Right ; for the Honour of Parents, and the Majesty of Kings.

However, if Life falls short of those happy Days, there are Nobler Scenes in the other World than Restorations. And whoever gets once to Heaven, will never think he dyed too soon. *There is no Complaints of Disappointment, nor longing for Satisfaction left behind. I shall conclude with the Apostle's Exhortation, inferred from the same Glorious Prospect ; Wherefore be ye steadfast, immovable, always abounding in the Work of the Lord ; inasmuch as ye know your Labour is not in vain in the Lord.*

## THE END.



THE END